

## International Law Studies – Volume 46

### International Law Documents

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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triangle which, starting with seas and lands which belong to the Republic of Chile, terminates with its vertex at the South Pole; which is situated within the American Antarctic; which comprises regions possessed by Chile since long ago; and which borders to the east and west on zones occupied by Argentina and by the United States.

In virtue of the foregoing considerations, the Government of Chile entertains the hope that the Government of Japan will recognize the justice which supports us and will not insist on its reservation.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Commerce takes this occasion to reiterate to the Legation of Japan the assurances of its distinguished consideration.

SANTIAGO, 29 November 1940.

### 3. Chile and the Argentine Republic

NOTE. By a presidential decree of 6 November 1940, translated *ante*, Chile proclaimed its sovereignty over a sector of the Antarctic. By a note of 12 November 1940, also translated above, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship expressed the reservations of his government with respect to the Chilean decree, but accepted Chilean proposals for negotiation. These negotiations were without substantial result until on 12 July 1947 a joint declaration on the Antarctic was signed at Buenos Aires by the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the two countries. Further negotiations led to the signing on 4 March 1948 at Santiago de Chile of another joint declaration on the Antarctic; the treaty of demarcation of boundaries envisaged has yet been concluded.

#### A. JOINT DECLARATION ON THE ANTARCTIC, BUENOS AIRES, 12 JULY 1947

(Argentine Republic, *Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto*, January 1948, p. 156.)

[Translation]

The Ministers of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic and of Chile, having met at Buenos Aires, and animated by the intention to initiate a friendly policy for the determination of the frontier of both States in the Antarctic region, have agreed to declare, convinced as they are of the indisputable rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and of Chile over the South American Antarctic, that they favor the realization of a harmonious plan of action of both governments for the purpose of securing better scientific knowledge of the Antarctic Zone by means of explorations and technical studies; and that, in the same way, they consider appropriate a common effort in matters relating to the utilization of the wealth of this region, and that it is their desire to arrive at agreement as soon as possible on

an Argentine-Chilean treaty of demarcation of boundaries in the South American Antarctic.

In faith whereof they have signed the present declaration in two originals in the City of Buenos Aires on the twelfth day of the month of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

B. JOINT DECLARATION ON THE ANTARCTIC,  
SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 4 MARCH 1948

(Argentine Republic, *Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto*, March 1948, p. 11.)

[Translation]

Having met in Santiago de Chile in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Minister of that department, Senor German Vergara Donoso, and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, Doctor Pascual La Rosa, have agreed to state in the present joint declaration the result of the conversations which have taken place with respect to the South American Antarctic, in conformity with what had previously been agreed upon by their respective Governments and with the joint declaration of 12 July 1947.

Until a friendly agreement is concluded concerning the common boundary line of the Antarctic territories of Chile and the Argentine Republic, in the names of their respective Governments Señores Vergara Donoso and La Rosa declare:

*First:* That both Governments will act in common accord in the juridical protection and defense of their rights in the South American Antarctic, which is included between the 25th and 90th meridians of longitude west of Greenwich, and in these territories Chile and the Argentine Republic mutually recognize indisputable rights of sovereignty.

*Second:* That they are in agreement to continue their action of administration, exploitation, supervision, and development in the undefined frontier region of their respective Antarctic zones, in a spirit of reciprocal cooperation.

*Third:* That as soon as possible and in any event in the course of the present year they will carry on negotiations until they arrive at agreement on a Chilean-Argentine treaty of demarcation of boundaries in the South American Antarctic.

Done at Santiago, in two originals, on the fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

VERGARA DONOSO.  
PASCUAL LA ROSA.